

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Co-operation In Asia

PERHAPS the most striking aspect of the recent Sino-Russian agreement was that it showed that Japan was the main object of Communist interest. The number of news items of the last few months take on added significance as a result. For example, Mr. Chou En-lai and the Chinese leaders have taken special pains to be agreeable to the all-party mission of the Japanese Diet. Peking appeared to be anxious to please conservative members of the mission as the radicals. It may be a good thing if these activities by the Chinese call the attention of the world to Japan and its problems. For Japan in spite of her present circumstances is still a great power, even if only latently. The destinies of Asia are certain to be profoundly influenced by the direction in which Japan chooses to move. Japan's problems can probably be more easily understood in Britain because of certain similarities which exist in the position of both countries: each is an island on the edge of a great continental land mass and each has crowded populations which depend for existence upon exports. Both can thrive when there is a high volume of world trade and both are threatened by its diminution.

WHEN world trade falls too low both countries become rivals. Competition leads to friction over such matters as Japan's appropriation of patents yet points in dispute can certainly be settled if both countries decide that it is in their interest—and world interest—to co-operate to raise world trade to the level where there is a livelihood for both. There has, therefore, been genuine satisfaction at one or two recent happenings. One of these events was the admission of Japan to the Colombo Plan. The Japanese may now play a helpful part in supplying capital equipment for the Plan and as a result Japan's industry may be kept turning and the worst of the unemployment, which is now feared, may be prevented. Another recent event is the successful ending of Japan's reparation negotiations with Burma. The dispute over reparations to the countries of Southeast Asia has stood in the way of normal economic relations so the agreement with Burma opens up hope of similar settlements with Indonesia and the Philippines.

EVEN with this favourable turn Japan's economic position is bound to remain awkward. Its economic energies no longer find an outlet on the Asian mainland and the Communist Governments must be expected to exploit to the full all these difficulties. In the new organisation of Asia it serves the interests of all the free countries if the stresses and strains in the Japanese economy are reduced as much as possible. If its economic position should grow very critical the result in Japan might be political upheaval and explosion by which all Asia would be affected. That is what has happened before in history when no remedy is found for economic emergency. Japanese competition may be a menace to many interests and countries but given the spirit of co-operation ways can be found to harmonise the economic interests of Japan and her neighbours and the rest of the world will be a more peaceful place if no country believes its situation is desperate.

CHURCHILL CALLS FOR PEACE

'East, West Should Try To Live In A Friendly Way'

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL BANQUET

London, Nov. 9. The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, said tonight East and West should try to live "in a friendly and peaceful way with each other."

"It would certainly not be to anyone's disadvantage if they did" he said. Sir Winston was speaking at the traditional banquet given in the Guildhall by the new Lord Mayor of London on the day he takes office.

He told his fellow guests: "I look forward to the day when humanity might move along the broad, smooth causeway of peace and plenty instead of peering round the rim of hell."

The peoples of the earth, he said, must be able "by patience, courage and in orderly progress to reach some day the shelter of a calmer and kinder age."

"For myself, I am an optimist—it does not seem to be much use being anything else—and cannot believe that the human race will not find its way through the problems that confront it, although they are

separated at the present time by measurements given from any they have known before," Sir Winston Churchill said.

He was one of those who believed that East and West should try to live "in a friendly and peaceful way with each other."

"It would certainly not be anyone's disadvantage if they tried."

But he continued, with the world divided as it is at present, "freedom of our vast international association can only be formed upon strength and strength can only be maintained by unity."

"The whole foundation of our existence stands on our alliance and friendship and an increasing sense of brotherhood with the United States, and we are also developing increasingly intimate ties with France, Germany, Italy and the Low Countries which are stronger and more practical than any that have yet been devised."

"From these solemn and important agreements, we hope that we shall be able to create that peace through strength which will allow time to play its healing part and bring about an altogether easier relationship all over the world."

LOT MORE TO LEARN
Speaking of his belief that West and East ought to try to get along together Sir Winston said, "We don't agree with Soviet Communism or with their system of one-party conformity. But if the Soviets really like being governed by officials in a single Party and so long as they do not endanger the safety or freedom of others, that is a matter for them to decide themselves. And it is very likely that mankind have a lot more to learn before they come to their journey's end."

Sir Winston said he thought the human race would find its way through the problems that confronted it, "although they are separated at the present time by measurements given from any they have known before."

"I look forward to the time when, to use Sir Anthony Eden's words, having brought about a stability and common purpose in the West, we shall have established the essential basis on which we can seek an understanding with the East."

—Reuter and United Press.

Though Britain no longer played a dominating role in the modern world as before, Sir Winston said: "We are nevertheless a people whose opinion is very widely respected."

"Encircled by our sister Commonwealths, we are felt to deserve attention from enlightened men and women of varied outlook in many lands."

"We must also make sure that a most complete understanding prevails among all members of our Commonwealth, whose unity and majesty shine ever more brightly and are kept alive by intimate and timely consultation."

"I feel sure this great company gathered here tonight will welcome the plan we have made for another Commonwealth and Empire conference."

ANOTHER MILESTONE
When the Prime Ministers of so many powerful communities assembled in London at the end of January, we shall welcome them and feel that another milestone in our forward march has been passed and I have no doubt they will be impressed by the strength of our financial structure, the increasing confidence it commands over the land and sea, and the reserves it controls."

The Guildhall was decked in its full prewar splendour, although renovation work has only just been completed and a new roof built to replace the one reduced to rubble in a wartime bombing raid 14 years ago. Cornucopias and chrysanthemums in the city colours of red and white decorated the tables laid for 77 guests. At the north door two white-capped chefs carved the traditional barons of beef which lay on plates mounted on white pedestals.

THE MENU
In the west gallery, flanked by the giant gilded statues of God and Magog, the Royal Artillery orchestra played musical selections throughout the banquet. The menu consisted of turbot, sole, baron of beef, roast partridge, fruit salad, Devonshire cream and orange jellies. Wines included sherry, punch, hock, champagne, port, brandy and liqueurs.—Reuter.

Dr Arnold Toynbee Tells America

Britain Will Be A U.S. Aircraft Carrier If World War III Comes

Washington, Nov. 9. The British historian, Dr Arnold Toynbee, told the National Press Club today that Britain in a third World War would be "merely a United States aircraft carrier" and "we would be one of the first targets as Russia would want to put hostile air bases as far distant as possible from her."

But he said technological inventions had reduced the United States to an island and she also would be a target in a third World War.

In World War I, there were eight great powers, Dr Toynbee said, but there "are now only two, namely the United States and Russia."

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE
Neither the United States nor Russia is going to be able to disarm in the near future for that requires mutual confidence which neither has, he continued.

"We have a situation of not being able to live with the

other fellow and at the same time not being able to get rid of him, but we do live in the same world and we have to get along."

"Catholics and Protestants used to fight each other but now get along together and I hope that will be possible for the United States and Russia," he added.

COMMITTED TO MILITARY
Professor Toynbee said Britain was committed to the military, consequently, would be in a third World War. "I do not believe even India could be neutral although she does not have any commitments,"



Soon after Louis Armstrong arrived in Sydney recently—Australian tennis star Lewis Hood joined up with him for a jam session. The famous pair, seen at Mascot Airport, Sydney, created quite a bit of fun with their good-natured clowning—when they exchanged trumpet and racket.—London Express Photo.

Peking Trade Delegation Hopes To Get Orders

London, Nov. 10. Terms of trade and export specifications will be two of the top priority topics for discussion with Chinese businessmen when a party of 35 delegates from British companies visit Peking this week. They also hope to get orders from the Chinese.

The British party is leaving here today and will hold a final "briefing conference" in Hongkong before going to Peking.

A delegate said the businessmen were visiting China as private representatives of their own firms and represented a wide variety of industries. They included representatives of exporters of most of products on the permitted list, buyers of Chinese products of all kinds and banking and shipping interests.

PAYMENTS

One of the problems they hoped to discuss in China was condition of payment for British exports—which is at present "very onerous" to exporters.

"At present we have to pay for goods which we import from China before they leave the country," said a British trader. "But we don't get paid for goods we sell to the Chinese before they arrive in China. We want to find out what their attitude is towards letters of credit and similar guarantees," he said.

Another topic will be inspection of goods by the Chinese. At present British traders have to abide by certificates of Chinese both for exports and imports. It is understood the British delegates will press the Chinese to consider accepting European certificates.

STATISTICS

The delegates will also urge the Chinese to issue regular and comprehensive statistics of import and export trade.

The party is hopeful of securing good orders for British goods while in China.

Mr Michael Spratt, who will represent a shipping company, said "Most charter business is being done through agencies in satellite countries like Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other East European nations."

"But we hope to get some of that back," he said.

Mr E. F. Roscoe, Director of Chemical and Pharmaceutical

Company, said: "Most delegates hope to get orders from China as a result of this visit. The Chinese put great store on this visit and they are probably holding back some trade for the purpose. We also hope to get a clearer picture of the Chinese markets by being on the spot. The Chinese are becoming highly industrialised now and may be the greatest markets for semi-manufactured commodities."—Reuter.

Bohlen In Trouble For Attending Moscow Party

Washington, Nov. 9. A storm of criticism appeared to be rising tonight over the action of Mr Charles Bohlen, United States Ambassador in Moscow, in attending the Kremlin party for the anniversary of the revolution—a few hours after an American aircraft had been shot down by Russian MIGs near Japan.

Two leading Republican Senators led the attack. One was Senator Styles Bridges who, with Senators Patrick McCarran and Joseph McCarthy, sought to prevent his appointment as Ambassador in 1953. The other was Senator William Knowland, who is frequently at loggerheads with the Administration, though the party leader in the Senate.

APOCRYPHAL

Senator Knowland told reporters he was "deeply shocked" at Mr Bohlen's action and had communicated with the State Department.

Senator Styles Bridges said in a statement it was "nothing short of apocryphal."

Previously Administration spokesmen have quickly rebuffed some of this Senator's map statements on current events, but the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, at his press conference today, took an extremely defensive position regarding Mr Bohlen's behaviour.

Amending a statement yesterday by the official State Department spokesman, Mr Dulles said today that Mr Bohlen had received information regarding the plane incident before going to the reception though it was not such as to permit him to give it adequate evaluation.

Mr Dulles described Mr Bohlen's decision as a hair-trigger one which foreign service officers had to take when there is no time for consultation with the home government. But Mr Dulles carefully refrained from endorsing Mr Bohlen's action.—Reuter.

THE DUKE SURPRISED HIS ESCORT

London, Nov. 9. The Duke of Edinburgh bewildered starched-shirt dignitaries showing him around the national Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Silsoe today when they pointed out a new type of tractor. Springing to the saddle with a grin and a grunt, the Duke drove the tractor out of the yard and enjoyed a bouncy solo spin before he brought it rumbling back and parked it with a flourish in front of the surprised officials.—United Press.

Typhoon Expected To Pass East Of Hongkong

Only strong gusty winds are expected in Hongkong today, but precautions should not be relaxed as a change to a more westerly track might still bring gale force winds, the Royal Observatory stated at 1 p.m. today.

In their statement, the Observatory said that at noon, Typhoon Ruby was centred about 220 miles South-East of Hongkong and was moving slowly North-North-Westwards. On its present course it will pass to the East of the Colony tonight.

The No 1 Typhoon signal, hoisted at 4 p.m. yesterday is still up.

The weather bureau forecast is: Fresh or strong North to N.E. winds with gusts at times to gale force. Cloudy with patches of light rain.

In view of the uncertainty of the weather, Air Vietnam has postponed its flight to Saigon until tomorrow morning, while a PAA flight for Japan left earlier than scheduled and the Hongkong Airways flight to Japan took off at 1 p.m. instead of at 8 a.m.

R.N. Submarine Adrift

Portsmouth, Nov. 9. The 1,120-ton British submarine, Alaric, drifted out of control for a quarter of a mile today when she developed defective steering gear outside Portsmouth. A tug went to the Alaric's aid and the submarine was quickly brought back under control.—United Press.

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No East-West Exchanges Until Treaties Are Ratified

Washington, Nov. 9.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said today that any real or constructive exchanges of views between the Soviet Government and the Western powers could hardly be expected before the agreements reached in Paris last month on German rearmament and European unity had been ratified and politically implemented.

Mr. Dulles was asked at his press conference, the first he has held since the collapse of the European Defence Community scheme and subsequent international conferences, if he favoured United States participation with the Soviet Union to re-examine the German and Austrian problems before the ratification of the Paris agreements.

Mr. Dulles replied that he believed they must constantly work towards the unification of Germany and the liberation of Austria.

Alleged Theft Of Secret Documents

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 9.

Joseph Petersen, Jr., dismissed Government worker accused of taking defence secrets, was charged today with having illegally copied documents showing the United States once broke the Dutch Government's secret code.

A bill of particulars filed in Federal Court here by Government prosecutors also charged that Petersen improperly removed secret documents dealing with Red China's code and with the routing of North Korean political security traffic.

ON BOND

The 40-year-old Petersen, dismissed from his \$7,700 a year job as a research analyst for the National Security Agency, is free on \$10,000 bond pending trial on January 4.

He was indicted on three counts charging that he removed documents from the super-secret Government agency for the possible advantage of a foreign power.

The indictment gave no details, but Petersen's own lawyer, Mr. David Kinney, has disclosed that the nation involved was the Netherlands.

The Dutch Government acknowledged receiving information through Petersen, but said it thought he was authorised to disclose it.

U.S. officials have emphasised there is no intention of accusing the Dutch of any improper actions. — United Press.

Einstein Would Rather Be A Plumber

New York, Nov. 9.

Dr. Albert Einstein, the noted scientist, was described in today's issue of the weekly Reporter Magazine as "A lover of the independence of the ordinary man."

"If I had my life to live over again, I would not try to become a scientist or scholar or teacher. I would rather choose to be a plumber or a peddler in the hope of finding that modest degree of independence still available under present conditions."

He said he had always vigorously opposed Congressional inquiries into the ideas and political convictions of American scientists. He recently advised scholars summoned before Congressional inquiry committees to refuse to answer questions on their political opinions. — France-Press.

He believed that as long as the question of West European unity was unresolved, as long as the possible contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to the defence of Western Europe and its participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was unresolved, that meant that any conference they held would, from the Soviet standpoint, be directed to trying to delay these results.

DIFFICULT

He added it was extremely difficult to foresee any constructive results from such conference as long as those questions were unresolved.

But once these questions had been settled, there was a better chance of positive results coming from the proposed conference.

Asked whether he meant there would be no talks with the Russians until West German divisions were actually in the field, Mr. Dulles said that what he meant was that until the basic political decisions had been taken he felt that any discussions with the Russians would inevitably be directed primarily to preventing the implementation of the Paris decisions.

He added until then they could hardly expect any real exchange of views or constructive efforts leading to the unification of Germany or the liberation of Austria.

Mr. Dulles was asked whether the Paris agreements meant that the United States troops would be retained in Europe for the next 40 years.

His question was referring to the life of the Western European unity treaty signed in Paris by Britain and the Western European powers but not by the United States.

LONG TIME

Mr. Dulles replied that 46 years was a long time to forecast. He pointed out that the United States did not make any legal commitment comparable to that of Britain to retain its troops in Europe for the length of the treaty.

He said that the President of the United States had the right constitutionally to dispose of the army and the United States but it was not possible for one President to bind his successor. If Western European nations took vigorous and effective means to help themselves, it would be United States policy to co-operate. — Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 9.

An American naval pilot who bailed out at 10,000 feet over the Pacific after his jet fighter caught fire took colour films of his crashing plane and of rescue operations as he dangled from his parachute.

Lieutenant Carlos Baker, a pilot aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet, clutched on tightly to his small film camera when he hit the sea and was lifted to safety by a helicopter.

It is not yet known whether the films can be developed. — China Mail Special.



Alderman H.W. Seymour Howard, London's Lord Mayor-Elect, shown leaving the House of Lords after receiving from the Lord Chancellor the Queen's approval of his appointment. The Sovereign's assent is required by a tradition dating back to the Middle Ages. After the Lord Mayor-Elect has been introduced to the Lord Chancellor, they drink each other's health in a loving cup filled with mulled wine. — Reuterphoto.

Armistice Commission Worried Over Catholic Refugees

Hanoi, Nov. 9.

Members of the International Commission for the control of the armistice in Indo-China were reported tonight to be concerned over the incident involving several thousand Catholic refugees fleeing Vietnam territory, who were said to have sought refuge on an islet at the mouth of the Trali River, east of Namdinh, in North Vietnam.

Sources close to the Commission said that Vietnamese liaison officer, Colonel Ha Van Lau, had flatly opposed the sending of French warships into Vietnamese territorial waters to rescue these refugees. Many of them were

refused earlier to have been taken aboard the French ships.

It was understood that Colonel Ha Van Lau had opposed this move as not in accordance with the Geneva Agreements, making each side responsible for the security of its own nationals in its zone. A team of the International Commission was expected to proceed shortly to the islet.

There was speculation, however, that Vietnamese junk had been sent to fetch the stranded refugees, who were in danger of drowning in high tide.

OTHER CASES

The Commission also examined the case of some three to four thousand Catholics desirous to leave Vietnam-controlled areas who were reported to be camping in Phatdiem.

Reports said that in this connection Vietnamese authorities had sought to convince investigating Indian, Canadian and Polish officers of the Commission that none of the population of Phatdiem wanted to leave.

Commission sources pointed out that these cases represented a test case of the determination of both sides to implement provisions of the Geneva Agreement concerning freedom of movement of the population of Vietnam between the two zones. — France-Press.

'BABY BOY' WAS A GIRL AFTER ALL

Chester, Northern Ireland, Nov. 9.

Mrs Lillian Cooper has been told by hospital authorities here that her "baby boy" who turned out to be a "baby girl" was not a changed baby, just a clerical error.

Mrs Cooper was told the baby was a boy when she came round from her Caesarean operation on October 14. For 17 days she nursed the child who was handed over by the nurse with the words "here is Mr Cooper."

She called her son Ian Jeffrey James. It was not until she took the baby home that she discovered the mistake and thought she had the wrong child.

Today, at the request of the Ministry of Health, an inquiry was held by members of the MacClesfield Hospital Management Committee with officers of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

After a four-hour conference they said there was no possibility of the child being the wrong one. It had been notified as a male through a clerical mistake shortly after its birth. — China Mail Special.

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The UNCANNY POWER of RASPUTIN

LOOK into these eyes. What strange evil lurked there? What was the secret of their fatal fascination?

Answer these questions and you will go a long way towards solving one of the most amazing political mysteries of all time; the secret of the power which the peasant-monk Rasputin had over the last Czarina of Russia, and through her, of the Imperial Court and all the Russian Empire.

It was an influence which was to bring down an ancient dynasty, and to set on foot the train of a revolutionary movement of which even now we cannot see the end.

Oh what a day of evil it was that Gregory Edmonovich Rasputin was born!

It was the year 1871. Life in Russia was still feudal. The peasants had little or no say in the country's affairs. And away in St. Petersburg at the Imperial Court the aristocracy dreamed rather than lived away a life of ease and luxury, corrupted by religious doubts and superstitions.

MAN OF GOD

If there is a destiny which guides the life and death of nations it could have chosen a no more propitious moment for Rasputin to be born.

At the age of 24 Rasputin appears to have married a girl of his own village in the province of Tobolsk, away in Siberia. He was a peasant, the son of a peasant, and was unable to read. But in 1904 he saw the light. He decided to become a man of God.

According to his daughter's story he saw a vision of the Holy Virgin while ploughing his fields. The Virgin directed him to become a leader of men and a seeker after righteousness. So away went Rasputin. And the next news we have of him is in Kiev.

In the garb of a simple pilgrim he was chopping wood in the yard of the monastery of St. Michael. And staying in the monastery, on a pilgrimage.

What was the secret of the astonishing influence the 'Mad Monk' held at the Czar's Court? Even when they had thrown him, poisoned, shot and bound, into the Neva his killers still feared him.



were the Grand Duchesses Anastasia and Miliza.

They started talking with him. They were fascinated by his magnetic eyes. Rasputin claimed he could heal the sick by prayer. Could he, the women asked, cure a boy suffering from haemophilia? Rasputin said he could and (if this evidence is anything to go by) he described the symptoms of the disease with astonishing precision.

And who could be the boy suffering from haemophilia? None other than the young Czarévitch, son and heir of the Emperor of all the Russians.

And so Rasputin moved to St. Petersburg at a time when the dark clouds around the throne of the Czar were beginning to gather.

He was taken to the bedroom of the Czarévitch. He found the boy seemingly almost dead, with his mother on her knees weeping beside the bed.

And this is what happened then. In the words of Rasputin's daughter:

"My father ordered everybody present to kneel and pray together while he, fixing his eyes steadily on the child, placed his hand on its forehead. The Czarévitch gave a little sigh, opened his eyes, and instead of being frightened by the bearded stranger, he smiled at him, and then at his mother. . . . of life was rekindled. The haemorrhage ceased, the crisis was past, and the child recovered."

The Czarina, of course, was overjoyed (what mother would not have been) and her gratitude to Rasputin was overwhelming. He was taken into the court, and (if all the stories are true) saved the life of the

Czarévitch on many later occasions by prayer and his laying on of hands.

So, through her son, Rasputin began to cast his spell on the Czarina. And through her he dominated the weak if well-meaning Czar, and reached towards the highest places of government.

Slowly, inexorably, Imperial Russia was moving towards its final hours. Came the year 1914 and Europe in arms. The clash of great armies on the Eastern front: the soldiers of Russia, ill-fed, badly armed, badly even if bravely led, dying in their hundreds and thousands before the ruthlessly efficient Germans. It must have seemed as if Russia would bleed to death.

And at the same time, clandestinely, in farm, field and factory the Soviets were preparing and organising for revolt.

EVIL SPIRIT

Looking back on those tumultuous days the historian might be tempted to wonder if anything could have saved it. If only, he might say, the Czar had been awakened to his real position and had thrown out those who were battering like savages on his throne things might have turned out differently.

But in the way of reform, moving through the Court like an evil spirit, his magnetic eyes seeking out and destroying all that would be rid of him, was Rasputin. At his behest good men were relieved of their posts, and toadying second-raters were promoted. Every day he was at the Czarina's side, guiding her policies and those of the Czar. It was even

said he was betraying Russia's military secrets to the Germans. Enemies of Rasputin did their best to unseat him. Men in high positions vainly sought the ear of the Czarina to tell her the true state of affairs, but she would have none of them. (A picture taken of Rasputin in a drunken debauch at a St. Petersburg restaurant only drew from the Empress the order that the man "impersonating" him should be arrested.)

At last what few realists still remained at Court decided that action must be taken. Rasputin must be destroyed.

One such man was the young Prince Felix Youssoupoff, an aristocrat who not long before had been at Oxford and was himself a kinsman of the Czar. On a night in December, 1916, he killed Rasputin. It was perhaps the strangest murder in history. For not only were the circumstances of it macabre, but the Prince himself was to tell of it in the witness-box of the Royal Courts of Justice in London.

It was during a libel action brought by the Prince's wife against a film company in 1934. The Prince went into the box and the following examination took place:

Counsel: Did you supply Rasputin with poisoned cakes and wine?—The Prince: Yes.

World's Strangest Stories—No. 10 By HAROLD WALTON

As he didn't die, did you obtain a revolver?—Yes, from the Grand Duke Dimitri.

Did you go down to the cellar and shoot somebody?—Yes, Rasputin.

Did he appear to be dead then?—Yes.

In the end did you use anything to kill him?—Yes, with a loaded stick.

And was the body taken away by your three friends and thrown into the River Neva?—Yes.

In a book written by himself the Prince filled in the details of that never-to-be-forgotten night—how after inviting Rasputin to his home, he piled him



RASPUTIN WITH HIS FAMILY

with cakes and wine loaded with enough cyanide of potassium to kill any mortal man several times over; and yet Rasputin did not die.

In fact, except for a slight tickling of the throat, Rasputin appeared unharmed.

The Prince said that after shooting Rasputin and when he was convinced he was dead the monk suddenly opened his eyes and attacked him with demonic fury.

The Prince wrote of that moment: "I understood and felt in the fullest degree the real

Czarina and their family were doomed to die in the cellar of Ekaterinberg.

We still do not know the real secret of Rasputin's strange power. And we cannot be certain, despite all the stories told about him, that he was the drunken lecher who he was made out to be. Remember he had many enemies; enemies who set women to trap him, and gorged him with wine and every luxury to seek his undoing. No man was more sorely tempted.

He was physically very strong, and he undoubtedly possessed hypnotic gifts. Just look at these eyes again. But how could he have resisted the cyanide poison which would have killed other men in a moment?

In 1934 a German specialist, Dr. Erich Lessing, of the University of Berlin, offered this explanation:

"The poisonous effect of cyanide is due to a great extent to the fact that it reacts with the acid normally secreted in the process of digestion by the stomach. This forms a highly poisonous partial compound which is instantly absorbed."

"In Rasputin's case, however, this effect did not occur because Rasputin suffered from alcoholic gastritis, a form of dyspepsia in which the stomach fails to secrete acid."

Well, this may satisfy the experts on one point, but it still leaves many questions about Rasputin's life unanswered. And these answers we shall never know. They died with him in the Neva.

NATHANIEL GUBBINS

THE announcement that a London newspaper is to publish a children's weekly will make thoughtful men and women ask if it will be noticeably different from their daily edition which was once computed to be read chiefly by people of a mental age of between ten and 11 years!

Before this question is answered by the first number, children all over the world will be delighted to hear that their Uncle Nat is preparing a Kiddie's Column of his own. He does not pretend it is a new idea. A children's newspaper was published when he was about 14. Once upon a time he wrote a Kiddie's Corner which was read (he hopes) not only by children but by people grown up physically and mentally.

What he considers entirely new will be his understanding of the mentality of modern children and his original approach in catering for their tastes.

There will be, for instance, a beauty feature for junior schoolgirls telling them how to fluff out their plaits to make their hair look more attractive, and how to steal bread from the salad bowl and use it for make-up if a narrow-minded headmistress won't let them use cosmetics.

Another smashing feature will be an article by a small hostess on "How To Frow a Party and Not Frow Up Afterwards," and yet another by an American film star's little girl on "How to Get used to a New Daddy Every Week."

There will also be New Look Fashion Notes for the "under-18s" by The Tiny Tots Dior.

For the boys there will be a "Tiresome Tricks" column telling them in detail how to infuriate their parents in any given circumstances at any time of the day or night, with sections giving examples of "Questions That Madden Daddy" and "Questions That Madden Mummy," and a long list of "terribly funny back answers."

Every week, there will be a collection of carry gasp, simply headed "Jokes," guaranteed to make any small boy double up on

the sofa with helpless laughter and knock the furniture to bits with his football boots. Borrowing an old idea, a slab of toffee may be attached to this column every time to be delivered to boy readers, though it has not yet been decided who will get the job of sticking the toffee. It won't be your Uncle Nat, anyway.

For politically minded boys there will be a stunning article, "One Dirty Trick a Day," by a Red Boy Scout, for all who love a peep behind the scenes. "The Low Down on Tom Merry and Co.," or "Dope in the Dorm," by Uncle Nat's Special Vice Investigator, and for horrid little girls a hot number called "Being Beastly in the Brownies," by One Who Knows the Ropes.

But the feature that is going to knock everybody cold, including the parents, will be cut-out patterns of Edwardian suits for imaginative, career-minded boys who are looking forward to the future.

Must I advise you again to order your copy in advance?

Safety First

THERE will probably be a lot of new drivers on the road after the Motor Show. Therefore your Uncle Nat, who has driven motor cars for about 15 years and is now on the road again himself, believes a few hints from him might be useful even if you have passed the Ministry of Transport test.

Hint 1. Concentration. "If you do not keep your eye on the road every second the car is moving you are certain to be in trouble some day. So if your woman passenger invites you to admire the scenery take no notice. If she does it again think of an offensive remark and make it to a loud voice. If she does it a third time stop and alight her out at the same time don't bother to stop."

If she wants you to look at holiday snaps while you are driving she is obviously insane and dangerous. Shun her immediately with a spencer kept handy for the purpose.

Hint 2. Observation. You may sometimes avoid accidents by the intelligent observation of the movements of pedestrians and by taking appropriate action.

For instance, you are approaching a zebra crossing with twinkling beacons, which means that pedestrians have the absolute right of way across it. On the edge of the pavement is a tetter. He starts to cross. You start again. Then he starts across again and you stop. Then he steps back again and you start. He starts. You stop. He stops.

Hint 3. Signals. As hand signals are still considered more efficient than traffic lights on any light you must know all about them. This is what they mean when given correctly.

Right hand moved up and down vertically: I am showing down.

Right arm raised vertically, hand stretched fully, fingers closed: I am going to stop.

Right arm held horizontally at right angles to car: I am turning right.

Right hand held down and roated in anti-clockwise direction: I am turning left.

Sweeping forward movement of the right hand: You can pass me, course you. Usually hand signals are not given correctly. Here are some that will be observed, with their probable meanings.

Right hand flung out and quickly withdrawn: (1) I thought of turning right but it's the wrong turning (2) I have thrown away a cigarette stub.

Right hand held out horizontally with left trifoliate also out: Queue where I'm going.

Right hand held upwards and rotated in a clockwise direction: Hooley! It's stopped raining.

Right arm flung out horizontally, then vertically, and rotated in both directions: (1) I am making a speech to my girl friends (2) I have gone mad. (3) I have lost my fingers extended as you are trying to pass: You haven't a chance. This is a victory sign.

THERE WAS I—SO LONELY A WIFE

IT wasn't a stylish marriage. Not at all the sort of thing a girl dreams about.

The wedding of Jean Simmons to Stewart (Jimmy) Granger took place in a house in Tucson, Arizona, just before Christmas, 1950. It was almost a musical-comedy production.

Jean Simmons tells the story: "Cary Grant and his wife, Betsy Drake, were friends of ours at the time and, with Howard Hughes the producer, they said they would arrange everything."

"We were flown to the desert and then driven to a house. We didn't know who owned it, but we were told the owner was upstairs, in bed, ill."

"We went to pay our respects to a man we had never met and came down again to be married."

Best Man

SAID Jean: "A room was filled with flowers. Then we found that Michael Wilding, our best man, hadn't been told about the arrangements, and was waiting outside a drug-store an hour for us to pick him up."

"Back at the house the minister arrived to marry us. Everything was set and he asked if either of us had been married before."

"Jimmy said he had. 'Ah,' said the minister, 'then I can't marry you right away. Better come to the church and talk it over.'"

"We went to the church and the minister wanted to know why Jimmy's first marriage (to actress Elspeth March) had broken up. I thought Jimmy would blow his top. But he was very patient, and explained it. 'Then the minister said he would marry us after all. So

This is the story of a girl who grew to stardom, who triumphed over despair to win happiness. It is told

By DAVID LEWIN

we went back to the house with the sick man in bed upstairs. Mike tumbled with the ring and got it on my wrong hand. Jimmy fluffed his lines. We were all rather giggly."

And so they were married and went into the Arizona desert for their honeymoon. Michael Wilding went too—for a holiday.

The desert honeymoon was fun. It was the last fun Jean Simmons had for nearly two years.

Then came the Hollywood hell of loneliness. She started to make "Androcles and the Lion" and after two weeks shooting it was postponed a year. Jean Simmons said: "I was home doing nothing."

A large home it was—"Granger's Folly"—which cost such a gleam on everyone that even the fish in the pool gave up and died. Says Jean: "I was alone, moping all day and angry with Jimmy in the evenings."

The usual Hollywood answer to that sort of problem is simple: separate. Howard Hughes, her first Hollywood producer, hardly helped by talking to her about "when you are divorced." Not "it," said Jean: "That was Jean's introduction to Hollywood thinking. But the Granger marriage stuck. They moved home. While his wife stayed at home, Granger was working every day."

building a career in America. Says Jean: "He is incredible. When I visited him at the studio he would sit between takes on the film and talk about colour schemes, and show me bits of material for the curtains."

"He even bought the bath towels himself to make sure I didn't get the colours clashing. At home at night he would come into the kitchen and cook. And me? I just sat around the house feeling sorry for myself. I wanted to work, but when I did start working again the films were awful."

Hollywood is a village where everyone entertains at home. The parties are as predictable as a village sewing circle. The same people appear and the men stand at one end of the room taking film box-office returns, and the women gossip and nag.

The Upswing

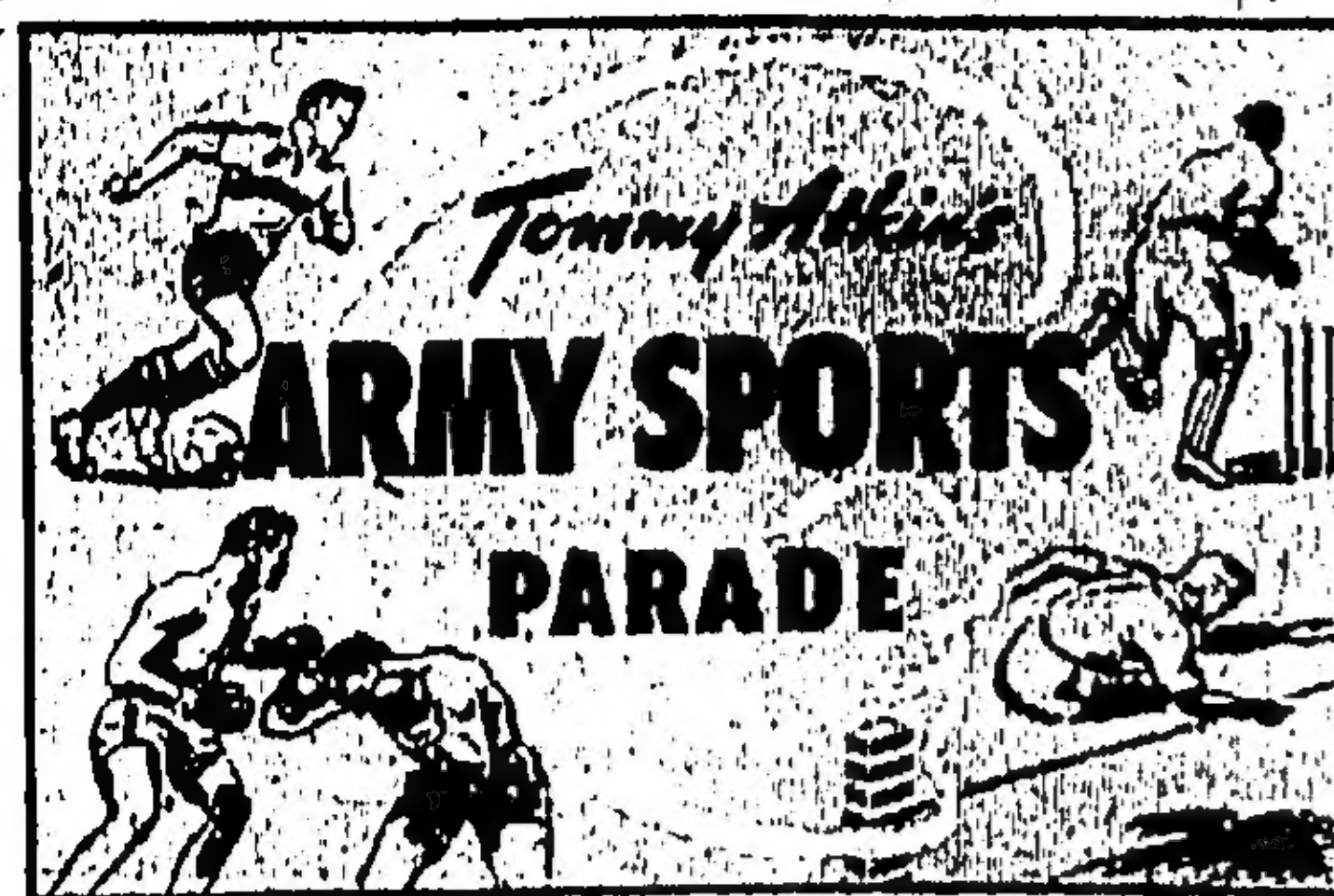
GRANGER found that set-up a bore. No monster parties for him—just friends like the Wildings, Spencer Tracy, Deborah Kerr and even (and this was unheard of in the film village) a farmer or an oil-man.

"And then I found," says Jean Simmons, "that I was changing too. In London I had been mad about large parties. Now I was happy with just a few chums."

"It was all part, I suppose, of growing up. But my ambition was bling, and although things at home were better I still nagged about my work—even on pictures that were not worth while. But the down-beat period was nearly over. The up-swing began with some advice from Vivien Leigh which changed completely Jean Simmons' outlook on life, and finally made of her a mature young woman who knew exactly where she wanted to go."

TOMORROW: What Vivien Said

HONGKONG & KOWLOON
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING CO., LTD.



Make room there, m'lads, and prepare to welcome the Army's biggest sportsman into the spot of honour at the top of this week's Sports Parade.

Playing for the Combined Services in the annual cricket match against the Hongkong Cricket Club on Monday, Major Peter Chubb, captain of the Army South team, turned in a fine batting display in knocking up 55 runs.

He was sitting at a steady pace and it seemed certain that he would get the runs necessary to save the game for his side but, in the fading light he missed a good one from Knigh and was clean bowled.

His effort was responsible for keeping the game alive and when his wicket fell only seven minutes remained for play.

His was a fine innings and well merited the applause that marked his return to the clubhouse.

ON THIS SUNDAY

The cancellation of the HKAAA Novices' Meeting at Boundary Street on Sunday when Pamela was in attendance was a great disappointment to those intending competitors who were all more or less keyed up for the first big event of the athletic season.

But the pleasure is only delayed, for the meeting will now take place on Sunday next with all the original arrangements still in force.

The heavy defeat of the Army 'B' soccer team on Saturday when they went down to RMB by 7 goals to 3 was almost as much due to the aftermath of the typhoon as to the superiority of the opposition.

Centre-half Charles, of the Essex Regiment, misunderstood the boundaries of the game and that all games had been cancelled on Saturday, and thought it referred to all games during the week-end.

An goalkeeper Smith was also an absentee the team had to be drastically reshuffled. Sgt. Fair, the team coach, took over in goal and gave a most courageous display which included saving a penalty kick, but the late team changes upset the balance of the side and it never struck top form.

DISAPPOINTMENT

There has been some surprise and disappointment at the response to the call for nominations for the basketball officials' course. It is thought that units and individuals may not appreciate that the success of the forthcoming League competitions will be seriously prejudiced for want of competent officials.

With this in mind the commencement of the course has been delayed and it will now assemble on Sunday, November 14, and disperse on November 20. It is hoped that there will be a big increase in nominations. The plans previously announced for the Basketball Leagues have been modified and they will now be run in accordance with the following plan:

1. Major Units—13 Teams—Play each other once.

MINOR UNITS

2. New Territories—10 Teams—Play each other once.

3. Kowloon—9 Teams—Play each other once.

4. H.K. Island—6 Teams—Play each other twice.

All four leagues will start on November 22 and full fixture lists will be circulated this week. The competitions have to be completed by January 22, 1955.

10-MILE ROAD RACE

Last week I gave particulars of the 10 Miles Road Race and the 2½ Miles Walk which are due to be staged by the HKAAA on November 28. Since then the organisers have decided to make certain adjustments to the conditions governing the 10 Miles event.

Instead of teams of four runners being entered as such it has been agreed that the entry may be for a team of 4, 5, or 6 runners with four to count for the trophy. In view of this change the entry fee for the event has been increased from \$10 to \$12. All other arrangements are exactly as notified in this column a week ago.

BOXING IN THE NEWS

Boxing has come bang into the news these last few weeks and at the moment the ring game is right at the top of the popularity poll.

Here are several topical items concerning Army boxers in the Colony.

The big Charity Show at Macao which was scheduled for last Sunday was cancelled due to the weather. A telegram from the Portuguese Colony indicated that a letter is on its way giving the revised arrangements.

ments, but, up to the moment of writing, this has not been received by the Army authorities in Hongkong.

It is believed, however, that efforts will be made to stage the show this week-end and it seems certain that Army boxers from here will be taking part as previously announced.

The Land Forces Novices Boxing Championships always attract a big entry and here now an early preview of the arrangements for this year.

The preliminary rounds will be staged at the Church Institute, Fanning, on December 13 and 14 and after a day's rest, the finals will be decided at the same venue on December 16. Entries for this competition are limited to two per weight per unit and contestants will be required to weigh in on the morning of November 13.

Full details will be circulated very soon but it is pointed out that the qualifications for an Army Novice is clearly laid down on Page 252 (that's a strange one!) of Games and Sports in the Army 1953/54.

The Army hockey teams have a 'B' programme ahead of them this week. Army 'A' play Dutch at Sookunpo on Sunday at 2 p.m. Army 'B' cross the border to King's Park where they meet strong Nao Bharat 'A' in a game that is scheduled for 2.30 p.m. Army 'C' will be in action at Sookunpo against HKHC with a 2.30 p.m. start. All the teams are playing well and a triple success is not beyond possibility.

At 2 p.m. this afternoon Mrs. Wai and Major Edgar will have the honour of leading off the games in the Annual Ladies versus The Army golf match at Fanning. In all 21 games will be played and competitors are asked to be at the Ladies Clubhouse at 12.30 p.m.

WELLS FOR VILLA

Roy Wells, now Mr. Roy Wells, was scheduled to be in the left-back position for Bury in their floodlight match against Manchester City last night.

Wells has also had offers from Aston Villa, Everton, Accrington Stanley and Preston North End and according to current intentions will be in Aston Villa's side on Saturday. The ex-Army and Colony star has been advised to take his time about signing up with any of the clubs but, while Dave Russell, well-known in Hongkong, is favourite to get Wells' signature for Bury, it is very probable that he will join "Cannonball" Eric Houghton's staff at Villa Park.

Wherever he goes he will carry with him the best wishes of those who enjoyed his many sterling displays here in Hongkong.

SGT WEIR LEAVING

And now back to boxing with two good, and one not-so-good, items of news.

The very active organisers of the RMB Boxing Club have accepted an invitation to tackle the Royal Air Force and according to the latest information it is expected that the match will take place at Kai Tak on November 25, although firm details are still awaited.

The REME Club is also involved in a proposed Triangular Match with 1st Bn. King's Regiment, and China Gym. Arrangements are already being pushed ahead and the plans are to stage the show at the Queen Elizabeth Youth Centre in Kowloon on December 18.

Mention of the King's Regiment leads me into the not-so-good item. Hard hitting knockout specialist Sgt. Weir, FAHELF Middleweight Champion, leaves the Colony on Friday for Lancashire. Whenever the stocky well-muscled sergeant stepped into the ring fireworks could be expected and it was only the absence of suitable and worthy opposition that restricted his public appearances. For no boxer has ever been keener on a scrap, for confident of the power in his punches, he was always ready to battle it out with the toughest opposition.

Sgt. Weir's departure will be a big loss to Hongkong boxing but as he will be arriving in the United Kingdom in the boxing season he hopes that he will be able to do well in the Army Championships at home.

EUROPE'S GREATEST EVER SEASON IN THE FIELD EVENTS

By "RECORDER"

The European athletic season, now in its concluding stages, has been the greatest ever in the field events as well as on the track. America still leads on numbers of outstanding performers only in the High Jump, Long Jump and Shot Put.

For the first time since the First World War a European—Bengt Nilsson of Sweden—leads the world in the High Jump. In the Long Jump and Shot Put the Old Continent is also closing the gap on the United States.

"Benke" Nilsson, a 20-year-old Stockholm student, cleared 6 feet 11½ inches at Göteborg on September 19 and in the course of the season won at heights of 6 feet 8½ inches (2.00 metres) or over on no fewer than 30 occasions.

He has cleared 6 feet 10 inches or over on three different occasions and is quite likely to win the race for the first competitive jump over 7 feet.

Outside of Nilsson, the other European high jumpers were not particularly outstanding though Ion Soter of Rumania and Jiri Jansky of Czechoslovakia just managed to rank in the world's top ten.

The Pole Vaulter has seen the remarkable number of 14 men over 14 feet and a new European record of 14 feet 7½ inches by the Ukrainian, Pyotr Denisenko, at Kiev on September 13.

JUST MISSED

In the Long Jump, Europe has only one 25-footer in Hungary's Odon Foldes, but at Prague on October 23, Russia's Leonid Grigoryev came very near with 24.994 feet. He may actually have been the first Russian over 25 feet as the Continentals do not measure fractions of centimetres and a centimetre is approximately three-eighths of an inch.

The Hop, Step and Jump has seen some remarkable performers with 12 men over 50 feet, six of them from the Soviet Union. This seems to be an event in which experience counts more than youth as some men who have been in competition for quite a few years now came through with their best ever in this past season.

SOCIETIES TO CLASH AT BOWLS

On Saturday afternoon at Austin Road, representatives from North and South of the Border will clash in the annual Lawn Bowls match between the St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies, and the Sassenachs will be fighting tooth and nail to avenge last year's terrible defeat wherein the men from north of the Tweed won seven of the eight rights played and by a margin of 65 shots in the aggregate.

St. Andrew's retain four of their last year's skips in the person of J. Traill, A. Campbell, A. G. Coles and Bob Gourlay whilst St. George's have only three—E. Greenwood, Bill Simpson and George Norman.

The First Rinks are skipped by Chieftain H.R. Cleland for St. Andrew's and President G.E. Marican for St. George's.

The match is scheduled to start at 2.30 p.m. sharp, and a large turn-out of both sides' supporters as well as neutral spectators is expected.

Following are the teams with St. Andrew's rinks named first.

1st Rink: J. Revie, R. Morrison, J. McKelvie, H. R. Cleland (Chieftain); v A. C. Tribble, J. G. Meyer, A. L. G. Eastman, G. E. Marican (President).

2nd Rink: J. V. Bonamy, J. R. Leitch, J. B. Baxter, W. B. Brown; v V. C. Bond, G. H. Sherriff, C. J. Askew, A. E. Elliott.

3rd Rink: A. M. Buchanan, A. M. Banks, S. McE. Fraser, R. Marshall; v J. V. Belamy, R. E. Read, R. C. Butler, L. Chadwick Kew.

4th Rink: A. C. Spence, W. Stronach, P. Hughes, A. Harvey; v A. Bailey, M. N. Rakusen, W. Marshall, M. E. Purvis.

5th Rink: J. Moodie, C. M. McLennan, S. G. Pollock, R. Gourlay; v G. W. Sewell, J. Colman, D. L. Edwards, F. Francis.

6th Rink: J. McInyre, A. Graham, W. Gaffney, A. G. Coles; v P. Lowe, A. J. Stonyer, J. W. Tindall, E. Greenwood.

7th Rink: G. H. Clayton, T. P. Ross, P. Kennedy, A. Campbell; v C. Harverson, C. R. Ingledew, K. A. Baker, W. C. Simpson.

8th Rink: J. McArthur, A. Grant, A. G. Hutchison, D. Traill; v A. Dodd, S. Blehemo, A. E. Pearson, G. C. Norman. Reserves: M. Scott, W. A. P. Thom, M. McKenzie, J. McLelland.

In the Shot Put, only Jiri Skobla of Czechoslovakia, and the Latvian, Otto Grigalka, are near the heat Americans, but six men over 54 feet is a good number for the Old Continent.

Of the Soviet shot putters, Heimir, Lipp and Perts are Estonians and Osepyan is an Armenian.

The past season was Europe's richest ever in discus throwers. At Budapest on July 4, Adolfo Consolini of Italy lost his European title to Hungary's Ferenc Kiles, 182 feet 2 inches.

But the Italian, who has been Europe's leading discus thrower for 16 years, managed to win the European Championship at Berne and had ten winning throws over 170 feet in the course of the season against Kiles' two. Seven Europeans beat 170 feet.

UNLUCKY

It was great year also in the Hammer Throw with three men over 200 feet and 14 in all over 190 feet. Mikhail Krivonozov, a Byelorussian, won the European Championship with a world record throw of 207 feet 11½ inches, but Norway's Sverre Strandli had three winning throws over 200 feet against the Byelorussian's two. The Norwegian has been rather unlucky at big meetings.

The event in which the European standard rocketed to a phenomenal high mark was the Javelin Throw, six men going over 250 feet.

The European Championship was won by Janusz Sidlo of Poland at 250 feet 5 7/8 inches, but the year's best performance was 261 feet 1 7/8 inches by the Polish Javelin thrower, Soltis Nikkine, at Tampere on October 17. Nikkine had six winning throws over 250 feet for the season as against Sidlo's two and the Finn is, like Strandli, unlucky at major international meetings.

At Budapest on October 2, Nikkine had five throws out of six over 250 feet and averaged an incredible 252 feet 4 inches—nearly two feet better on an average than Sidlo's winning mark at the European Championships.

Best European performances for the season in the field events follow:

HIGH JUMP
6.11: Bengt Nilsson (Sweden)
6.10: Jiri Jansky (Czechoslovakia)
6.09: Jiri Jansky (Czechoslovakia)
6.08: Werner Bahr (Germany)
6.07: Z. Ignatiew Lewandowski (Poland)
6.06: Vladimir Savitsky (USSR)
6.05: Yuriy Stepanov (Russia)
6.04: Kjetil Reiegl (Norway)
6.03: Brendan O'Reilly (Ireland)

POLE VAULT
14.75: Pyotr Denisenko (USSR)
14.50: Anatoliy Aliev (USSR)
14.50: E. Landstrom (Finland)
14.50: Ragnar Lundberg (Sweden)
14.50: Viktor Knyazev (USSR)
14.50: Vladimir Chernobay (USSR)
14.50: Vladimir Brazhnik (USSR)
14.50: Jukka Piironen (Finland)
14.50: Tori Byrregrain (Iceland)
14.50: Geoffrey Elliott (GB)
14.50: Victor Sillon (France)
14.50: Vladimir Gladchenko (USSR)
14.50: Edmond Ballotta (Italy)
14.50: Jiri Krejcar (Czechoslovakia)

LONG JUMP
25.31: Odon Foldes (Hungary)
25.11: Leonid Grigoryev (Russia)
25.04: E. Jorma Valkama (Finland)
25.04: Ken Wilshire (England)

SHOT PUT
54.25: Jiri Skobla (Czechoslovakia)
54.25: Otto Grigalka (Latvia)
54.25: Jiri Skobla (Czechoslovakia)
54.25: Jiri Skobla (Czechoslovakia)
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DISCUS THROW
183.05: Ferenc Kiles (Hungary)
183.05: Ferenc Kiles (Hungary)
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183.05: Ferenc Kiles (Hungary)

JAVELIN THROW
261.15: Soltis Nikkine (Finland)
261.15: Soltis Nikkine (Finland)
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261.15: Soltis Nikkine (Finland)

HAMMER THROW
207.85: Mikhail Krivonozov (USSR)
207.85: Mikhail Krivonozov (USSR)
207.85: Mikhail Krivonozov (USSR)
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54.25: Jiri Skobla (Czechoslovakia)

DISCUS THROW
183.05: Ferenc Kiles (Hungary)
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JAVELIN THROW
261.15: Soltis Nikkine (Finland)
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HAMMER THROW
207.85: Mikhail Krivonozov (USSR)
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207.85: Mikhail Krivonozov (USSR)
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(Edited by Sam Leitch)

An England International forward argued bitterly with a policeman over an alleged parking offence.

"Why, you are the" said the now startled police constable as he studied the player's driving licence.

"Doesn't alter it a bit," said the England man. "I am innocent. Go ahead and prove me guilty."

"More than I dare to do," said the policeman. "My inspector is your greatest fan. . . . please, PLEASE, drive off, SIR."

The player was one of the 17 gathered for practice in London before the Wales match.

Urgent memo from Leyton Orient manager Alec Stock to his scouts: "Be on the lookout for a young goal-happy centre-forward."

Manager Stock received a handsome report about one

such player this week. He is a forward playing in Derbyshire.

Alec inquired three weeks ago about a London First Division forward. Price quoted £2,000. Same inquiry this week from Leyton for the same player price £15,000!

ANGER IN COVENTRY

Anger in Coventry. Scores of letters, including one signed by 500 workers at a local factory, have poured into the club offices following the resignation of manager Jock Fairbrother.

Who takes over? Could be a third term as manager for Harry Storer still living in Coventry.

Last trouble-making whisper in Soccer that £50 "im-

ducements" have been paid to some of the international managers for their recent floodlight appearances. Is shattered by Brentford manager Bill Dodgin.

"Pals of mine like Raich Carter and Johnny Carey play in these matches for pleasure and to help needy clubs," says Mr Dodgin.

He was organiser of the recent game between the managers and Brentford which attracted 21,000, best gate in Brentford this season.

Moving from cash to class, Bill, who watched all the World Cup matches in the summer says:

"Carley is in a class of his own as an inside forward. . . . Hungary's Ferenc Puskas could not live with him. . . . and I have the views of watching England players to back me up."

Players' Union Chairman Jimmy Guthrie reveals that his union and the Scottish Players' Union have agreed to join together in a Federated Players' Union.

QUICKALL FORGOTTEN?

Albert Quickall forgotten by England?

Hongkong University: Tony Liang, Dr. To Shu-nung, Lu Tai-cheuck, Dr. W. C. Choy, Kenneth Lo, Dr. Tommy Lo.

University of Shanghai: Edwin Tsai, Tong Po-ka, George Lin, Lin Chuen-yun, Yu Chik-ting, Lee Shu-fun, Ng Pak-hang, Lee Shu-ye.

St. John's University: Kho Sin-oh, Choy Tin-look, David Tsai, Yew Chung-chao, Kao Chen-chuan, Ho Ka-lau, T.T. Yu, William Ling.

Changes Of Venue For Hockey Games

As the Recreation ground is not available on Sunday, November 14, the following alterations have had to be made to the fixtures: "Recreo" "A" will now play R.N. "A" on Pool Ground, King's Park, at 4 p.m. and Nav Bharat "B" will play R.A.F. "B" on Boundary Street Ground at 3.30 p.m.

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"CANTON"	14th December	10th Jan., 1955
"CHUAN"	21st	10th Jan.,

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards Leaves Hongkong Due London

"CARTAGE" 21st November 2nd December

"CORFU" 17th December 17th Jan., 1955

"CANTON" 14th Jan., 1955 14th Feb., 1955

"CHUAN" 2nd Feb. 2nd March

Via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

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"SUNDA" 10th Dec. 10th Dec. UK, Kobe, Yokohama & Otaru

Homewards Leaving For

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CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY

(AFTERNOON)

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WEST GERMAN DEFENCE COSTS ANNOUNCED

Bonn, Nov. 9.

West German defence costs in the 1955/56 budget are set at 9,000 million marks (\$750,000,000) — nearly one-third of the total — a Finance Ministry spokesman said today.

The overall budget is planned to balance at 20,000 million marks (\$2,333,000,000), which is 610 million marks (about \$51,000,000) over the 1954/55 budget.

The budget also provides 34 million marks (about \$2,300,000) for the "second wave of border police." Of these ten thousand are in the State's Mobile Police Force and ten thousand in the Federal Border Police.

NO MONEY

The Bundestag passed a resolution last summer calling for the new Border Police but the money has so far not been available.

The Luftwaffe, the future air-line, is to get an additional 15 million marks (about \$1,230,000), bringing Government aid to the Luftwaffe up to 30 million marks (about \$2,500,000).

The rise in the budget was proportionately much less than the rise in the national product, but the Cabinet had approved the draft budget, the spokesman told a press conference.

In the past, West Germany had budgeted for 9,000 million marks per year, but had only had to pay out 7,200 million marks (\$600,000,000) in Allied occupation costs, pending parliamentary ratification of the West German treaties, when the rest would also have been used.

In fact, the remaining 1,900 million marks (\$150,000,000)

had been used to cover deficits in other parts of the budget. Now the Paris agreements are nearing ratification, it must be expected that the full 9,000 million marks would have to be spent on defence, he said.

NAZI VICTIMS

German "victims of Nazi injustices" are to get 100 million (about \$13,000,000) compared with 66 million (over \$5,000,000) in the 1954/55 budget.

The Federal railways are getting government aid to the total of 500 million marks (nearly \$50,000,000).

The budget is based on a number of estimates which the spokesman admitted were optimistic, including the assumption that turnover tax yields would go up by 900,000 million marks (about \$75,000,000) or near 10%—next year.

The draft budget contains no reserves, but the spokesman said that in some instances greater expenses than those planned "are very probable."

The past balance of German marks occupation costs would be given back to the Germans.

DEFICIT CARRIED OVER

The budget also carried over a deficit of more than 2,000 million marks (over \$160,000,000) from previous years. No allowance had been made in the budget for paying this off and it

would have to be carried forward for yet another year.

The spokesman hinted that if sufficient tax resources were not granted, the Government might be forced to float a Federal loan, but he gave no details.—Reuter.

Rhee Holding Currency Talks

Seoul, Nov. 9.

President Syngman Rhee and his top advisers met for the second consecutive day today to discuss "current problems" resulting from disputes with the United States over the \$700,000,000 aid programme.

Korean observers believe that the meetings were held to find a way to renew the deadlocked negotiations with American officials for early implementation of the huge U.S. military and economic aid programme to Korea appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The problem has been stalled by ROK unwillingness to agree to U.S. stipulations for spending the money.

Observers point out that the recent ROK offer to loan \$500,000,000 to the U.S. for use in Korea would help U.S. and ROK efforts to solve disagreements.—United Press.

West New Guinea Issue

United Nations, N.Y., Nov. 9.

Indonesia is to ask the United Nations General Assembly to press for resumption of negotiations between Indonesia and the Netherlands over the status of Western New Guinea.

The Irian issue is to be taken up by the political committee of the Assembly after the current debate on atomic energy.—France-Press.

Modern Science — Our Magic Carpet

DOGS ARE BORN INTO A CASTE SYSTEM

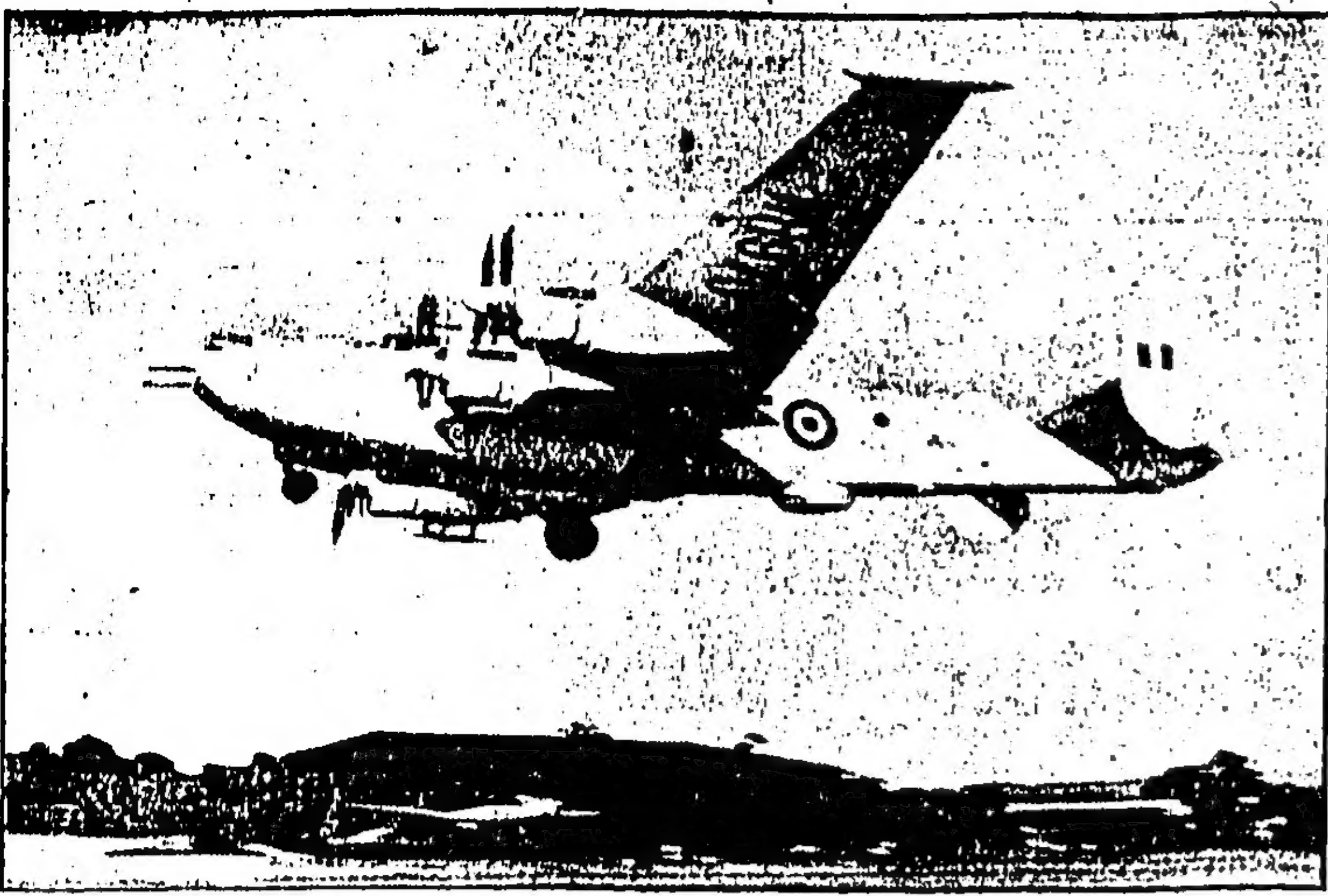
By Joe Jones

Which dog is the kingpin of the canine world? Is it the clever French poodle, the snappy Airdale, the graceful collie, the soft-eyed cocker spaniel?

To the owners it may be any of these—but to other dogs neither pedigree nor intelligence counts. A mongrel may be high up in the canine aristocracy, while one with a distinguished pedigree may hold a lower position.

The whole consideration in the dog world is domination—and the topdog is the one which can bully those underneath him, according to Dr. W. T. James, a University

OUR WEEKLY AVIATION NEWS



Britain's latest long range submarine-hunting aircraft, the Avro Shackleton Mark III which is now in production for the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force. It is a development of the Mark II and its range is extended by additional fuel storage, and other refinements are intended to minimise crew fatigue. It has a tricycle undercarriage. —Central Press Photo.

HAS THE PROPELLER A FUTURE IN THE JET AGE?

Now that the jet age in aviation is an accomplished fact, because fighters, bombers and even the first jet airliners are able to cruise at speeds of about 500 mph, the future of the propeller engine will be thought obscure. Mr. C. L. Gardiner, Director and Chief Engineer of de Havilland Propellers Ltd., seeks to put the question in perspective. Out of the controversy between the advocates of the jet and the propeller, he writes, there has emerged the realisation that the propeller, allied to the turbine engine, is pre-eminent for certain duties.

Mr. Gardiner points out that the propeller engine continues to power the higher types of aircraft, such as the relatively slow, heavy transport of the Vickers Viscount, and the great passenger liner, the Queen Mary. It is also the mainstay of the maritime patrol aircraft, the Avro Shackleton. In conclusion, Mr. Gardiner says, the propeller engine is not only a viable alternative to the jet engine, but it is also a complement to it.



Pitch Control

Advances in design have made the modern propeller an intricate and variable mechanism, and Mr. Gardiner states a system of manual control of propeller pitch for ground running is being developed. This will simplify the handling of engines and aircraft on the ground by permitting the use of high rotating speed as measured in revolutions per minute (necessary for generating and air-conditioning purposes) and will at the same time give positive and sensitive control, thereby greatly facilitating the taxiing of aircraft and flying-boat.

The modern turboprop, says Mr. Gardiner, achieves low fuel consumption, and propeller efficiency up to 600 mph flight speed is high so that the engine has operating flexibility. The turboprop is considerably better at take-off, and usually better at climbing, than the jet, and also has landing advantages. The noise made by a turboprop is largely due to the passage through the air of the outside parts of the blade, and depends roughly on the speed of the blade tips relative to the air. This tip speed is dependent not only on the rotational speed of the propeller, but also on the speed of the aircraft, so that near an airport, when the aircraft's speed is low, the noise level is also low. By sound-proofing, and keeping down the propeller's rotational speed, the noise level in flight can be kept at an acceptable level.

The ducted fan engine, says Mr. Gardiner, represents an intermediate stage between the pure jet and the turboprop. As its weight and fuel consumption lie between the extremes of these two types, it is a serious competitor to the turboprop for long-range, high-speed, transport. He mentions a 'super-sonic' propeller, in which the greater

than the blade is travelling faster than sound although the aircraft to which it is fitted is flying at subsonic speeds. Much research work remains to be done, but it seems likely that the 'super-sonic' propeller will be predominantly a maritime type.

Far from shrinking, Mr. Gardiner believes that the role of application of the propeller is still widening. Its use in both civil and military aircraft is increasing at a rapid rate. Aircraft at speeds up to 500 mph seem assured, and it offers advantages for flying boats, naval, and coastal defence aircraft where maximum endurance is required. It may also become generally accepted as a propulsive device for certain helicopters, if the current trend of increasing speeds by providing a wing to unload the rotor in flight is maintained. Propellers have been used in counter-rotating form for propelling vertical take-off aircraft, and if this type of aircraft comes into general use, further developments on these lines may be expected.



Ahead of schedule, the manufacturers have delivered the first of two Westland S-55 helicopters. This model of the S-55 can carry seven passengers and can fly in service with the French Navy, and nearly a hundred have been ordered for the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy. A number of S-55s were included among forty helicopters delivered to

The second machine is due for delivery in December, and the two will be used to maintain a daily service between London Airport and the base of London, the South Bank site near Waterloo Station, starting in April next year.

Other versions of the S-55 can carry eight passengers with baggage. The type is in service with the French Navy, and nearly a hundred have been ordered for the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy. A number of S-55s were included among forty helicopters delivered to

by HMS Gory last month for use in the anti-terrorist campaign. The world's winning fleets will be racing against each other when the season opens in the Atlantic in the New Year.

Speed is necessary because racing costs can be offset only by catching the same number of whales in less time. Britain is using a fleet of helicopters—the largest ever to operate in the Atlantic.

To compete with them Japan has secretly built the fastest yet whale catchers. They operate at a speed of nearly 20 knots.

Mr. Aristotle Onassis, the millionaire tanker shipowner, is also in the industry this season with his huge factory ship Olympic Challenger, Russia, Holland and South Africa will also be sending expeditions.

It now costs nearly £5,000,000 to build a factory ship and more than £1,500,000 to equip an expedition.

To avoid possible collision with jet fighters, civil pilots have been asked to give at least 1,000 feet clearance when they fly above or below cloud. This is twice the normal clearance.

In pointing out the risk of collision when flying at only 500ft above or below cloud, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has told pilots that fighters are to climb or descend at more than 3,000ft a minute.

The Ministry point out, too, that similar circumstances can arise in 'controlled air-space' when an aircraft flying on instruments through cloud may be told by the traffic controllers to climb or descend.

It could then conflict with another aircraft which, unknown to the controllers, might be flying visually 500ft. above or below the cloud.

So, until international agreement can be reached, pilots are asked to give an extra 500ft. clearance.

It will greatly reduce the risk of collision, says the Ministry. A price of US\$4½ million has been used by Boeing Airplane Co. in working out preliminary data on the Model 707 jet transport for presentation to airlines.

Mr. J. K. Kane, Boeing's assistant manager for domestic sales, told a meeting of the Aviation Writers Association in Washington. He revealed that the production of military and commercial versions will be similar in appearance to the prototype 707, 'expanded a little' and with a slightly longer fuselage than the prototype. Mr. Kane said that the projected turboprop version of the 707 is now 'dead'.

What's Been Happening In Germany These Years?

London, Nov. 9. With Germany now a Western ally, the question is being asked: What's been happening across the Rhine these past few years? The answer is that prosperity has come to Germany just as much as to neighbouring countries. Her industrial production rose by over 10 per cent during the year ending July last.

The acute postwar housing problem has been radically eased. More than 500,000 new dwellings were built last year and another 550,000 to 600,000 are expected to be completed in 1954.

COAL OUTPUT

Her coal mines now meet all domestic demand. Hard coal production for the first half of 1954 was just over 60 million tons and this output could be stepped up considerably if required.

Unemployment has been slashed to less than a million.

GATT Will Move Into 'The Grove'

Geneva, Nov. 9. GATT—the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—is likely to be made a permanent feature of international commerce before the current talks end in Geneva next February. At present it is only a temporary arrangement. Freshening the move, Swiss workers are already repairing a villa standing in several acres of wooded gardens which has been leased for the new GATT headquarters. It is near the International Red Cross.

The villa, named 'The Grove'—its only occupants now are bats—is so dilapidated that it will take six months to be put in order. It will also need a length of new road to connect it with the Palais des Nations, the U.N. headquarters in Geneva. This work is being carried out by the U.N. authorities.

At present GATT is centred in a villa in the Botanical Gardens. But the city of Geneva wants to turn the quarter into a museum.

Dollar Hits New High In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 9. The U.S. dollar skyrocketed to a new record high in terms of Brazilian currency in the free foreign exchange market today.

Chinexing a steady five-day climb, the dollar sold at 71 to 72 cruzeiros. Banks bought cruzeiros at 70 for the dollar.

The rise was attributed to dollar shortages in Brazil resulting from reduced coffee exports, coupled with government tightening bank credit in an attempt to check inflation.

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

New York, Nov. 9. The pepper market ruled quiet and firmer in tone today although the improvement was not reflected in any increase in buying orders.

Indication that a fair amount of pepper shipped here on consignment remained unsold helped to increase the degree of caution among potential buyers.

Spot Malabar was quoted 63 cents nominal. Sarawak spot was 50-51 cents and Lampung 53 cents a pound.—United Press.

LONDON LEAD AND ZINC

London, Nov. 9. The zinc and lead markets were steady, while copper was firm. Prices closed in sterling per long ton as follows:

	buyers	sellors
Copper spot	270	275 1/2
30-month	110 1/2	112 1/2
Lead Nov.	100	100 1/2
Lead Feb.	100	100 1/2
Zinc Nov.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Zinc Feb.	8 1/2	8 1/2

Not yet burdened by a rearmament drive with its claim on manpower, money, and materials, Germany has been able to throw all her rising strength into industrial production for home and export markets. As a result, she has built up a large surplus on her foreign trading account and virtually eliminated any foreign currency shortage.

Certain qualifying factors, however, have now emerged. Germany is facing the demand for higher wages for the first time in some three or four years. If granted, as seems likely, these will somewhat disturb her stable production cost levels.

Her strict attitude towards imports will have to be relaxed if this is not eventually to threaten her current rate of exports.

Among Germany's most marked development projects has been the enlargement of her oil industry. This concerns both her crude oil production and refining capacity. Her current output is running at about 2 million tons of about 2.7 million tons annually. In the near future a yearly output of at least 3 million tons is expected as the result of present intensive exploration.

Her annual refinery capacity has rocketed from its prewar level of about 1 million tons to approximately 2 million tons. About £60 million has been spent on this expansion, in which U.S. and British interests have participated.

Germany also has become the world's third largest motor vehicle manufacturer and the third largest exporter of such products—headed in each case only by the U.S.A. and the U.K.

In the first half of 1954 she exported over 130,000 motor vehicles (more than 40 per cent of her output) and a higher proportion than in any other country except the U.K.).

While she has not yet matched the overall rise in industrial production that other major manufacturing countries have achieved since 1939, there is ample evidence to suggest that she will soon make up the leeway.

Wool tops futures market, reflecting the wool industry's consternation at the long-term effects of the Australian dock strikes, closed irregularly higher and barely steady. Turnover was heavy at 114 lots. Closing prices were:

	Nov. 9
Dec.	123 1/2-124
Jan.	123 1/2-124
Feb.	123 1/2-124
Mar.	123 1/2-124
Apr.	123 1/2-124
May	123 1/2-124
June	123 1/2-124
July	123 1/2-124
Aug.	123 1/2-124
Sept.	123 1/2-124
Oct.	123 1/2-124
Nov.	123 1/2-124

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June	123 1/2-124
July	123 1/2-124
Aug.	123 1/2-124
Sept.	123 1/2-124
Oct.	123 1/2-124
Nov.	123 1/2-124

Canadian Dollar Rates

New York, Nov. 9. The Canadian dollar was steady, while copper was firm. Prices closed in sterling per long ton as follows:

	Nov. 9
Dec.	123 1/2-124
Jan.	123 1/2-124
Feb.	123 1/2-124
Mar.	123 1/2-124
Apr.	123 1/2-124
May	123 1/2-124
June	123 1/2-124
July	123 1/2-124
Aug.	123 1/2-124
Sept.	123 1/2-124
Oct.	123 1/2-124
Nov.	123 1/2-124

Spot Malabar was quoted 63 cents nominal. Sarawak spot was 50-51 cents and Lampung 53 cents a pound.—United Press.

London Foreign Exchange

London, Nov. 9. The tin market was steady. Spot and three-month both fell 1/2 sterling to £718 1/2 and £718 1/2 per long ton. Turnover was 110 tons and none for cash. Closing prices were:

	Nov. 9
Dec.	123 1/2-124
Jan.	123 1/2-124
Feb.	123 1/2-124
Mar.	123 1/2-124
Apr.	123 1/2-124
May	123 1/2-124
June	123 1/2-124
July	123 1/2-124
Aug.	123 1/2-124
Sept.	123 1/2-124
Oct.	123 1/2-124
Nov.	123 1/2-124

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local money market at the following rates: U.S. dollar (per £1) 123 1/2-124. Sterling notes (per £1) 123 1/2-124. Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 123 1/2-124. Sumatra (per 100) 123 1/2-124. Singapore (per 100) 123 1/2-124. Indo-China (per 100) 123 1/2-124.

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May	123 1/2-124
June	123 1/2-124
July	123 1/2-124
Aug.	123 1/2-124
Sept.	123 1/2-124
Oct.	123 1/2-124
Nov.	123 1/2-124

£'s Purchasing Power

London, Nov. 9. Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. R. A. Butler said today the purchasing power of the pound sterling last September was 18s 9d compared to 20s in October 1951.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$470,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
BANKS
HSBC Bank 1020 5 1035
East Asia 270
INSURANCES
Union X 807 1/2 803 3 100
Lombard 48 47
Underwriters 6 10 2.123

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf 24 40 320 24
W. Wharf 24 40 320 24
Provident (10) 1400 1400 500 1400
Wheelock 775 785

LAND, ETC.
HSBC Hotel 13 40 13 60 3000 13 1/2
HSBC Land 10 1/2 10 1/2 100 10 1/2
Humphreys 21 10 21 10 100 21 10
Really 21 10 21 10 100 21 10

UTILITIES
1810 1800
Star Ferry 131 135 100 135
Yau Ma Tei Ferry 103 105 100 105
C. Light (10) 10 30 10 40 1200 10 30
C. Light (N) 10 30 10 40 1200 10 30
Electric 24 24 100 24
Macao Elec 11 20 1000 11 20

INDUSTRIALS
Cement 34 1/2 34 1/2 100 34 1/2
Rope 10 10 100 10
STORES, ETC.
1810 1800 300 18 20
Watson 18 10 18 10 1144 18 10
L. Crawford 24 20

COTTONS
Textile Corp. 7 1000 6 95
Nanyang 10 40 10 40 100 10 40
Miscellaneous
Albion 4 20 4 20 1000 4 20

Chicago Grain Prices
Chicago, Nov. 9. Prices per bushel in cents: Closing prices Nov. 9

	Nov. 9
Wheat, No. 2, red	22 1/2-22 3/4
Dec.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Jan.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Feb.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Mar.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Apr.	22 1/2-22 3/4
May	22 1/2-22 3/4
June	22 1/2-22 3/4
July	22 1/2-22 3/4
Aug.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Sept.	22 1/2-22 3/4
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May	22 1/2-22 3/4
June	22 1/2-22 3/4
July	22 1/2-22 3/4
Aug.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Sept.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Oct.	22 1/2-22 3/4
Nov.	22 1/2-22 3/4

Corn, No. 2, yellow

Spot 10 1/2-10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2-10 3/4
Jan. 10 1/2-10 3/4
Feb. 10 1/2-10 3/4
Mar. 10 1/2-10 3/4
Apr. 10 1/2-10 3/4
May 10 1/2-10 3/4
June 10 1/2-10 3/4
July 10 1/2-10 3/4
Aug. 10 1/2-10 3/4
Sept. 10 1/2-10 3/4
Oct. 10 1/2-10 3/4
Nov. 10 1/2-10 3/4

Soybeans, No. 2, yellow

Spot 27 1/2-28
Dec. 27 1/2-28
Jan. 27 1/2-28
Feb. 27 1/2-28
Mar. 27 1/2-28
Apr. 27 1/2-28
May 27 1/2-28
June 27 1/2-28
July 27 1/2-28
Aug. 27 1/2-28
Sept. 27 1/2-28
Oct. 27 1/2-28
Nov. 27 1/2-28

Barley, No. 2, yellow

Spot 130-135
Dec. 130-135
Jan. 130-135
Feb. 130-135
Mar. 130-135
Apr. 130-135
May 130-135
June 130-135
July 130-135
Aug. 130-135
Sept. 130-135
Oct. 130-135
Nov. 130-135

New York Sugar Market

New York, Nov. 9. World No. 4 sugar futures closed today unchanged. No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher with sales of 118 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world)
Jan. 22 1/2
Feb. 22 1/2
Mar. 22 1/2
Apr. 22 1/2
May 22 1/2
June 22 1/2
July 22 1/2
Aug. 22 1/2
Sept. 22 1/2
Oct. 22 1/2
Nov. 22 1/2

London Tin Market

London, Nov. 9. The tin market was steady. Spot and three-month both fell 1/2 sterling to £718 1/2 and £718 1/2 per long ton. Turnover was 110 tons and none for cash. Closing prices were:

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Sept.	123 1/2-124
Oct.	123 1/2-124
Nov.	123 1/2-124

Pakistan Provides Incentive For Foreign Capital

Karachi, Nov. 9. Pakistan has announced additional concessions designed to provide further incentives for foreign capital investments in Pakistani industries.

In a note released today, the Government said that any capital invested in Pakistani industries after September 1, 1954, in Government-approved projects can be repatriated any time thereafter to the extent of the original investment.

In addition, any profits derived from such investments and reinvested in approved industrial projects may be considered as investments for the purpose of repatriating profits.

The Government also said that if any undertaking should be nationalised, just and equitable compensation would be paid to foreign owners. The payments would be freely remittable abroad.

Foreign capital will be permitted to participate in Pakistani enterprises up to 60 per cent of total investments in certain approved industries, the Government said.

The previous policy was to permit only up to 49 per cent participation.—United Press.

World Cotton Markets

New York, Nov. 9. Cotton prices today continued to give a lower trend on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Closing on the lows the list showed net losses of 2 points. Opening prices were off 2 to 4 points.

Trading volumes and open interest in the exchange today were:

JOHN HASTIE & CO., LTD.
SHIPS STEERING GEAR.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
R.M. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 37789

CHINA MAIL

LARGEST
WRITING
MILEAGE
GUARANTEED
SHEAFFER'S
Fineline
"500"
RETRACTABLE BALLPOINT PEN

Page 10 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1954.

Mr France Will Resort To Confidence Votes

Paris, Nov. 9.
M. Pierre Mendes-France, the Prime Minister, tonight won a vote of confidence in the National Assembly after a debate on the postal budget.

The official figure was 321 votes for the Government and 207 against.

His opponents are expected to oppose his proposals during the subsequent stages of the budget which is expected to last until the end of the year.

Political quarters believed a night's vote was the opening shot of a hardening campaign by M. Mendes-France's opponents which would last through the budget discussions.

BAD SIGN
It was a bad sign for the Government that eight important articles of the budget bill including those dealing with public works, industry and the merchant navy, were meeting strong opposition at the committee stage in the National Assembly.

And it was taken for granted in political quarters that M. Mendes-France would have to resort to the confidence vote a few more times during the budget debate to surmount growing opposition.

In tonight's test, the third official confidence vote since M. Mendes-France took office, nothing of substance was at stake. The Premier had merely asked the National Assembly to agree to open the discussion of the budget for postal services though it had been rejected earlier by its Finance Committee.

RIGHT TO REJECT
Winding up the brief debate, the Premier had told Deputies: "The Assembly has the right to reject the Government's proposals but it cannot refuse to discuss the budget."

It was a vote of principle against attempts to obstruct passage of the budget. But he assured deputies that they would continue to have the last word.

"The Government appeals to the Assembly to examine the budget, clause by clause, and instead of refusing all discussion Deputies should agree to hear the explanations of the Ministers concerned before taking a final decision," Mendes-France said.

In tonight's vote the Socialists, Radicals, most Gaullists and some Conservatives supported the Government while the Communists, the French Republicans and a section of the Conservatives voted against it. There were about 90 abstentions.—Reuter.

Lift Accident At Dairy Farm Restaurant

Lunchers at the Dairy Restaurant, were disturbed by the clanging of an ambulance which parked in the alley between Windsor House and Telephone House to remove a badly hurt couple at about 1 o'clock today.

The Dairy Farm worker had somehow managed to open the lift doors on an upper floor and walked into the lift shaft. The lift was stationary at the ground floor and the lift boy, hearing a scream and a thud on the roof of his lift raised the alarm.

Ambulance dressers raised the lift to the first floor and administered first aid to the victim who was hoisted out and rushed to hospital.

The only visible injury was a badly fractured leg at the ankle.

New Dock Strike Threat Averted

London, Nov. 10.
London dockland's tally clerks—cargo checkers—who threatened a new stoppage in the docks last night, came to terms with their union today.

The strike threat over the employment of 11 new clerks was abandoned at a mass meeting.

The meeting accepted recommendations from union officials to continue working normally on the understanding that present difficulties regarding recruitment will be investigated.—Reuter.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Australia's National Hero: A New Zealand Race Horse

From H. King Wood

Sydney, (By Airmail).

The New Zealand horse, Rising Fast, made himself something of a national hero last week by winning the Melbourne Cup and putting thousands of pounds in the pockets of small punters.

The mind went back two years when another mighty New Zealander, Dalray, also won the Cup, and while there were all sorts of puzzles about Dalray, Rising Fast went to the post without the slightest air of intrigue and the record of five mighty wins in succession behind him.

The odds were against him. He is only the fourth horse to have won the Caulfield and Melbourne Cup double; he carried 9.5 3lb above weight for age and he joins the ranks of those great horses Combe Court, Delta and Dalray who won the L.K.S. Mackinnon Stakes before winning the Cup.

Rising Fast has other things to commend him. He was one of the very few favourites in almost 100 years to go to the post without being "under a cloud", there were no stories of anyone sleeping with him at night, nor of armed guards or savage dogs.

Moreover, Rising Fast was the subject of an editorial in the august Sydney Morning Herald. Said the "Herald": "Rising Fast, as his recent record shows, does not seem to mind who rides him. He is one of rare race horses that get the best out of their jockeys. His agreeableness is also shown by the fact that he comes easily to him. No real champion was ever so trusted about mud on the hoof or mud in the eye. Clearly, Rising Fast is one of the most sophisticated horses that ever looked through a bridle, and he has been known to hug the rails practically throughout a race."

All this mind you, appeared on the morning before the race, which makes us wonder why have people we know well and trust should agree to hear the explanations of the Ministers concerned before taking a final decision," Mendes-France said.

In tonight's vote the Socialists, Radicals, most Gaullists and some Conservatives supported the Government while the Communists, the French Republicans and a section of the Conservatives voted against it. There were about 90 abstentions.—Reuter.

VISCONT CRASH
Tragedy of the week was the take-off crash of the new Viscount turbo-prop airliner at Melbourne last Sunday in which three senior pilots were killed, two other pilots and a boy had lucky escapes.

Australia has been a little unlucky with its new-type aircraft.

On 8th Oct. Comet, which was to go on the Pacific service crashed on its way here last night and now our £350,000 Viscount is a heap of twisted metal.

But if a pleasing fact can be found in tragedy there is one. The Viscount crash occurred when the pilots were practising take-offs with one engine stopped—a normal part of aircrew training. It is good to know that commercial pilots must do three things so that they learn how to protect the lives of their passengers.

The six other Viscounts on order are going to come forward on schedule.

Back to racing for a moment... One of Sydney's biggest bookmakers, Ken Ranger, paid £60,000 tax on a £3-million betting turnover last year.

One of Australia's most colourful soldiers, Lieut-General Sir Horace Robertson, who retired from the army last Friday, revealed in a broadcast a fact that will come as a surprise to many who served under him—particularly the not-so-competent staff officer.

"In fact, I love soldiers," he said. "In fact, I love soldiers." "Red Robble" as he was known to thousands of Australians and New Zealanders—went on to say that the defeated nations, Germany and Japan, were achieving far more than Australia.

LONG SERVICE BENEFITS
Long service leave benefits granted to New South Wales Transport Department employees in 1953 will cost approximately £700,000 a year, the Minister for Transport, Mr. Welborell, has estimated.

Employees in the Railway and Tramway Departments are entitled to three months' leave after 15 years' service, six months after 20 years, rising to a maximum of 12 months after 40 years.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"My teeth need a general overhauling, Louise—what's the name of that dentist of yours you said was busy till December 15?"

Soldier Stole Camera From Fleet Club

Private Clive Royston Davies, 20, 1st King's Regiment, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning on a charge of simple larceny.

Davies pleaded guilty to stealing a camera valued at \$10 from Peter James Wyatt in a dormitory at China Fleet Club on the morning of November 2.

BROKE OPEN LOCKER
The night before the theft, defendant and Wyatt both hired a bed in the Club's dormitory. When Wyatt left in the morning defendant broke open his locker and stole the camera.

Davies was arrested by the Military Police on November 9 for being absent without leave from his unit since October 18, and admitted having stolen the camera. He said it to a friend for \$3. The camera was not recovered.

Mr Lo asked defendant's senior officer if he had anything to say in mitigation on defendant's behalf.

**Violation Of
Geneva
Pact Alleged**
Washington, Nov. 9.
The United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, today accused the Communists of violating the spirit if not the letter of the Geneva agreement ending the war in Indo-China.

He told a press conference he was not satisfied with the Communists' implementation of those agreements.

He said the primary responsibility in this connection was with what he described as the so-called neutral commission of which Canada and India were members.

He said that the United States impression was that the Communists were taking action which broke the spirit if not the letter of the Geneva agreement.

He said he would discuss the whole question of Indo-China with the French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, when he visited Washington next week.—Reuter.

**No Insuperable
Obstacles To
U.S.-China Pact**
Washington, Nov. 9.
The United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, today said that there were at the moment no insuperable obstacles to a mutual understanding between the United States and Nationalist China.

Mr Dulles told his Press conference here that a series of talks had been going on between the two countries regarding the possibility of such a pact for a year.

He said there was no reluctance on the part of the United States regarding such a pact and described the bilateral discussions about it as quite active.

He said that they had not made sufficient progress to anticipate what the results of the talks would be. No insuperable obstacles seemed to be in the way of a pact at the moment. There were, however, a number of difficult problems to be solved.

Mr Dulles said that he hoped to have a meeting on the subject this week with a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in order to get their advice and approval.—Reuter.

Peking Govt To Control News And Radio

Paris, Nov. 9.
The radio and the news agency of Communist China, along with 18 other enterprises, have been placed under direct control of the Peking Government, the Soviet news agency Tass reported here tonight.

Tass said officials had been set up under the Government for the New China news agency, Chinese radio, People's Bank of China and other organizations.

These organizations had earlier not come under the direct jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers headed by Mr Chou En-lai, the Premier, it was noted here.—France Press.

Linking Of SEATO And ANZUS To Be Discussed At London Talks

London, Nov. 9.

Britain will consult with Australia and New Zealand on effective measures to secure a linking of the ANZUS pact with the Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation at the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in January next year, according to Government officials in London.

These talks, and other consultations on Empire defence plans and precautions, will help make the January conference the most momentous of the seven Prime Ministers' meetings held in London since 1944.

Sir Winston Churchill will consult with Mr Robert Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, and Mr Sidney Holland, New Zealand Premier, on the best means of unofficially linking the two treaties.

According to British Government officials, Britain will be seeking to consolidate the foothold she has gained in strategic, military and administrative planning in Southeast Asia and the Pacific under SEATO.

It was such a foothold Britain sought when attempts were first made by the Government to secure membership of the ANZUS pact against opposition from the United States and the two Commonwealth signatories.

UNOFFICIAL LINK
Now that Australia and New Zealand are in SEATO as well as ANZUS, Britain will attempt to exploit the duplication by finding some means of unofficially linking the two pacts so as to ensure that:

Britain will play a stronger role in military planning in this area, where she has such vast economic and territorial interests not fully protected by SEATO.

Australia and New Zealand will have a strengthened assurance of aid from Britain in time of need to add to the assurances that they already possess from the United States under ANZUS.

Australia and New Zealand will be drawn more closely to the United Kingdom. According to the officials, the British Government is aware of the slight drift away from the Commonwealth that has been made by Australia and New Zealand, whose strategic and geographic position has forced them to look more to the United States for aid since the war.

Sir Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, commented yesterday in a statement in the House of Commons on the SEATO Manila conference: "As far as the Southwest Pacific is concerned, we are always happy in Britain about any arrangements which bring us nearer to Australia and New Zealand or to each other."

The Southeast Asian treaty was one of the prime "events of great importance" that Sir Winston, in the House of Commons last week, said had occurred since the last Prime Ministers' conference and which would be among the subjects for discussion at the January 31 conference.

He had never seen or heard of him since—until they met in the bus.—China Mail Special.

**Returned £1 He
Borrowed In 1937**
Capetown, Nov. 9.
A passenger leaned over to a man in front of him in a Capetown bus and gave him the pound note he borrowed 17 years before in London.

He gave the conductor half a crown as "interest" and then alighted and disappeared.

Mr R. K. Cope, surprised Capetown resident, recalled that in June, 1937 a man entered his office in Fleet Street, London, and asked for a loan of £1.

Mr Cope gave him an English pound note and wished him luck.

He had never seen or heard of him since—until they met in the bus.—China Mail Special.

25 Mau Mau Killed In Big Battle

Nairobi, Nov. 9.
At least 25 Mau Mau terrorists were killed and others were believed to have been washed away dead downstream in the biggest running battle for months with security forces today in Kenya's Iko District.

The East Africa Command headquarters, which threw every soldier and policeman in the area into the battle in woody country in the Fort Hall and South Nyeri Reserve, thought the final casualty figure might be "considerably more," a spokesman said tonight.

The terrorist force was estimated at 120, the largest tracked down since August.—Reuter.

Camp As Usual
Lt-Col O. F. Newton Dunn, Deputy Commandant of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, stated this morning that the Hong Kong Regiment will go to camp at Sai Kung tomorrow as detailed.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Change Of Plan

DOWN in Sussex, where she had been working for some years, Ellen the other day handed in her notice. When she was free to go, she packed her bags and caught a train to London.

Her plans for the immediate future were quite clear in her mind. As a bus, as she knew, she must take a certain bus, ask the conductor to put her off at a certain stop, and she would find herself then almost at the door of the employment agency which would provide her with another job.

Ellen reached Victoria safely. Someone pointed out the bus stop. "But of course you'll not get a bus," they said. "There's a strike on. Haven't you heard?"

WIRE FROM EUSTON
Without a bus, Ellen, a plain-looking, neat little woman of 65, was as helpless in London as a ship's captain pilotless would be in London's river.

There seemed only one thing to do—to return to Sussex, where at least she could find a room and her clothes, and to take a tilt at London on another day.

The next time Ellen came up there still were no buses. But now she had a new plan.

She had instructions how to get to Euston, and she went there. From a post office she sent a telegram to her sister who lived in Ireland.

"Please wire me money for fare home," Ellen wrote in her message to her sister. Then she composed herself to wait for the money.

ANOTHER MORNING—
SHE took up temporary quarters at Euston Station, and from there sallied out every now and again to the post office to see whether her money had come.

In the early hours of the morning a few days ago, a railway policeman saw Ellen, a woman in a hat and coat, sitting on a bench in the Great Hall. She did not look in any way destitute, in her neat suit and hat, and she did not look as if she were a mental case, but she was there.

When, in the early hours of another morning, two days later, the same policeman saw Ellen sitting on a bench in the Great Hall, he decided the time for action had come.

"What are you doing here?" he asked her. "Are you travelling?"

"Not exactly," said Ellen, her voice very soft. "I'm waiting for some money that's being sent me from Ireland."

"Well, I'm afraid you'll have to leave," the policeman said. "Oh, I can't very well do that," said Ellen, and made no move.

FRIEND IN NEED
THE policeman arrested her for trespassing on railway property, and next morning Ellen pleaded not guilty to the charge at the Clerkenwell court.

"Have you no home, no friends in London?" the magistrate, Mr Frank Powell, asked her, gently.

"Oh, no," Ellen replied. "Has your money come through yet?"

"Should think it's almost certain to be done," said Ellen. "Well look here, you go with the probation officer," said the magistrate. "She'll find you somewhere to stay until you hear from your sister."

"Thank you, sir," said Ellen. She smiled, and went away, and the policeman returned to Euston to keep the Great Hall clear for people with bona fide reasons for waiting there, which, with railways running the way they do these days, means plenty of people.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00, Lucky Dip Variety Show; 6.15, News; 6.30, Weather Report; 7.00, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 7.10, Commentary (London Relay); 7.15, Special Announcements; 7.20, Questions from the Concert Hall of Radio Hongkong; 7.30, Master Butler, Dorothy Scales, John Little, Lady Statham, a record of the day presented by Prince Sibel (Recorded); 8.30, Victor Herbert Suite—Mantovani and his Orchestra; 8.45, Music; 9.00, Accordion; 9.15, News; 9.30, Concert Hall; 9.45, News; 10.00, Questions from the Concert Hall of Radio Hongkong; 10.15, News; 10.30, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 10.45, Commentary (London Relay); 11.00, Special Announcements; 11.15, Questions from the Concert Hall of Radio Hongkong; 11.30, Master Butler, Dorothy Scales, John Little, Lady Statham, a record of the day presented by Prince Sibel (Recorded); 12.30, Victor Herbert Suite—Mantovani and his Orchestra; 12.45, Music; 1.00, Accordion; 1.15, News; 1.30, Concert Hall; 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